

## Koryo saram

url- [http://koryosaram.blogspot.com/2013/10/blog-post\\_17.html](http://koryosaram.blogspot.com/2013/10/blog-post_17.html)

Accessed- Jul. 25, 2023

Published on the Russian-Korean online newspaper *Koryo Saram* in Russian. This historical article has been translated to English by J.K. Chang who is an American historian. Chang used a computer program to translate the article from Russian.

The importance of the life of Grigorii Eliseevich Khan (Han—known also as Khan Chan Ger) is that he was the highest ranking East Asian in the OPGU-NKVD during the late 1920s to late 1930s. Khan also participated in operation Maki Mirage (see Wikipedia).

Accessed- Jul. 25, 2023

Thursday, October 17, 2013- Date published

## **“The Khan Brothers (a story from the life of the Koreans of the Russian Primorye)”**

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## **Khan Brothers**

(a story from the life of the Koreans of the Russian Primorye)

In 1904, a young Russian-born Korean, Khan Elisey, burdened with a family, with small children, moved from the Lower Yangchihe to the Suchan Valley, "for a piece of land." [1] Khan Elisey settles in the large Korean village of Nikolaevka (Sinengou).

In the large family of Khan Elisey there were six children: the eldest daughter, her traces after marriage were lost in China, the son - Gregory (Khan Chang Ger), 1892.b., son - Innokenty

(Khan Shen Ger), 1895.b., son - Ermolai, ~1898.b., daughter - Evgenia, ~1901.b., son - Alexander, 1904.R..

We can assume a relatively happy life of Khan Elisey at the very beginning of the 20th century, when the foundations of the empire seemed unshakable, and there was a land that fed, [2] and the children grew up - the older ones studied, the younger ones played. But the course of the world history of the 20th century catches up with everyone, everyone became voluntary or involuntary participants in events, terrible, tragic events.

The Russo-Japanese War of 1905 flares up. The result of the war reflects sadly on the Koreans. The protectorate of Japan over Korea has an irreparable consequence - a mass exodus of Koreans to the Russian Far East begins, where not just a poor emigrant, on the horizon of which only one fate looms - farm labor, weighed down by complete lack of rights.

Khan Elisey still has no room for great anxiety, the elders are still teenagers, in 1904 the youngest Alexander appears. But the rapid passage of time, the kaleidoscope of world events, the redistribution of the spheres of influence of world powers, are dramatically reflected in the family of Khan Elisey.

In 1915, the eldest sons - Grigory (Khan Chan Ger) and Innokenty (Khan Shen Ger), on the mobilization of the tsarist government, as Russian subjects, were drafted into the army for the 1st World War.

At the time of the draft, Han Chang-ger was already running his own farm, [3] in addition to managing his own household, Han Chang-ger managed to participate in the socio-political life of the Koreans of Primorye, being a member of the Suchan local union of the Kwonophe society. [4]

Khan Shen Ger, from 1912 until the mobilization worked as a scribe in the police department in the village. Vladimiro-Aleksandrovska. [5] He managed to get the following education: he graduated from a parochial school, then a two-year higher school with a five-year course of study. He continued his education in China, where he learned Chinese and Japanese, thereby mastering all the major languages of the Far East. [6]

Both brothers in the war prove themselves as excellent soldiers. Khan Chang Ger in Irkutsk received the military specialty of a machine gunner. Then at the beginning of 1916. was sent to the Southwestern Front, and after repeated battles against the Austro-German troops, in November 1916. was sent to the Kyiv school of ensigns, after which he was appointed a junior officer in the Turkestan Military District, where he served as a platoon commander. [7]

Han Shen Ger also becomes an ensign, but it is not known where and what military specialty he received, but this is not so important, it is important that the Korean youth received the rank of officer. [8]

It is a great blessing that young people did not die in a war that claimed millions of lives. Both brothers return home. In February 1918, Khan Chang Ger was demobilized, [9] in April Han Shen Ger returned. [10]

In central Russia and the Far East, the Soviets took power with unheard-of slogans about equality, fraternity, and freedom for all oppressed peoples. These ideas immediately captivated the young Korean, already in April 1918 Khan Chang Ger organized one of the first Soviets in Primorye in Sinengou. [11] The first decision was the distribution of land among the Korean population without distinction of nationality. And this decision was received by the Koreans with great enthusiasm. [12] This decision of the Council was in line with the aspirations of Koreans who had experienced annexation, emigration, and farm work. In fact, it was the first revolutionary act in Korean history. Never before has a Korean received land on the principles of social justice. However, the Sinengou Council lasted only two months. At the end of June 1918. the power of the Soviets in Vladivostok fell under the onslaught of the Czech troops,

and passed to the government of Derber, who considered himself legally elected by the Siberian Regional Duma, then, in November, went to the "Supreme Ruler" - Kolchak. [13]

At the time of the Czech coup, the members of the Sinengou Council, having received a notice about this from the Council of the Suchansky mine, began to prepare for a campaign in defense of Soviet power in Vladivostok, but they did not have time to speak - it was too late. But, the organization and preparation for armed resistance against the "White Czechs" became the beginning of the development of the Korean partisan movement in Primorye. [14]

A short time after the coup, on the denunciation of opponents of the Soviets, detachments of "White Czechs" arrived at Suchan to arrest the members of the Sinengou Council, but the latter hid in the taiga and in remote farms in a timely manner.

In the month of October 1918. A Japanese detachment arrived in Suchan, with which Kim Gnok, one of the ardent opponents of Soviet power, actively cooperated. [15] He indicated the locations of the former members of the Council.

Meanwhile, members of the Sinengou Council established contact with the organizers of the Russian partisan detachments N. Ilyukhov, T. Mechik and others, and jointly carried out propaganda work among the population; collected rifles and cartridges, preparing for armed resistance. [16]

On October 26, the "Committee for the Preparation of Revolutionary Resistance to Counter-Revolution and Intervention" was formed in Suchan.

On December 21, the congress of the leaders of the combat squads of the Suchanskaya valley in the village of Frolovka decides on an uprising. At the congress, the commander of the partisan detachments of the Suchanskaya Valley and his deputy were elected, [17] they became Ilyukhov and Mechik, respectively.

A civil war began in the Russian Far East.

The Koreans of Primorye unconditionally sided with the "Reds". The most important factor in this decision was the Japanese intervention. The struggle against it meant the struggle for national independence. Therefore, the Koreans turned out to be the only nation in Russia that was not divided into "reds" and "whites", but wholly, without distinction into group priorities, found themselves in the same camp, opposing the interventionists and the White Guards.

December 1918., after the transfer of power in Primorye to the "Supreme Ruler", armed uprisings of the peasants of Suchan began, the reason for which was the mobilization of the male population of 18-43 years old announced by the authorities, the order to confiscate weapons from the population and the subsequent punitive expeditions. [18]

The punitive detachment also arrived in Sinengou. An act on the massacre of the White Guards and interventionists with the civilian population in the village of Nikolaevka (Sinengou) has been preserved: "The commission consisting of chairman Pyotr Nikolaevich Kim, members: Afanasy Nikolaevich Kim, Innokenty Eliseevich Khan, Ivan Lvovich Tsoi and secretary Vasily Grigorievich Nigai on the basis of the protocol of the Olginsky district zemstvo began to examine the former executions, corporal punishment by the former troops of Admiral Kolchak, the punitive detachments of Volkov, Smirnov, the expeditionary forces of Japan and America, and it turned out: executions in the village. Nikolaevka was not. The chairman of the rural society, Innokenty Khan, was subjected to corporal punishment for not extraditing partisans during the round-up of Nikolaevka by Kolchak troops. Citizen Yelisei Khan was subjected to a beating for failure to present a rifle to the head of the punitive detachment Smirnov, which is why he died a few months later. Chairman of the commission (signature). [19]

The heroes of our story, Khan Shen Ger (Innokenty) and the father of the Khan brothers, Khan Elisey, were subjected to corporal punishment and beating.

Khan Chang Ger himself writes about the actions of Kolchak's men and the creation of the first Korean partisan detachment: "The battle near the village of Nikolaevka ("Sinengou") and the actions of the Smirnov detachment after it contributed to the rapid transition to armed

struggle and the organization of the first Korean partisan detachment. The Russian partisan detachment after the battle near the village of Nikolaevka ("Sinengou") was forced to retreat. Local Korean kulaks reported to the headquarters of General Smirnov that Korean partisans also took part in the battle. Having received such information, the Kolchak detachment began to mock the working Korean population: they beat and tortured women, the elderly and children. The hiding members of the Korean s/soviet came to the conclusion that help alone to the Russian partisan detachment was not enough, that they themselves had to take up arms, and for this purpose they organized the first partisan detachment from members of the s/council. Five people, in the face of t.t. Han Chang Ger, Kim Den Ho, Kim Semena, Ni Lavrentiya and Pak Mun Ho joined the Russian detachment. As a result of agitation and propaganda work in February 1919, the number of the first Korean partisan detachment reached 35 people and Han Chang-ger was appointed its head. This detachment was not only the first partisan detachment in Primorye, but also exemplary, disciplined and conscious. Each partisan considered the main and first task to be the fight against all the White Guard detachments and interventionists located in the Far East. [20]

2nd of March 1919, in with. Frolovka, the leaders of the partisan movement of Primorye gathered, who decided to hold a congress of the leaders of the partisan movement. The congress opened on the same day, March 2. The main issue was the creation of a partisan government. After a short debate, the government was created and named the Provisional Military Revolutionary Headquarters of the Partisan Detachments of the Olginsky District. I. Slinkin was elected chairman, N. Ilyukhov was elected commander of partisan detachments, Khan Chang Ger headed the national department. [21] The congress announced that all power in the zone of the uprising was transferred to the Revolutionary Staff, which was responsible to the people for the successful conduct of the war against the White Guards and interventionists until their complete and final defeat.

At the same time, the congress adopted a declaration in which the partisans declared war on all states whose troops were participating in the intervention.



Han Chang Ger. Hood. An Ir

A great deal of work was carried out by the national department of the Revolutionary Staff, headed by Khan Chang Ger. The main attention of the national department was paid to the Korean youth. The Korean newspaper "Our Life", appeals and leaflets were printed on the shapiograph. One could often observe the following picture: a string of old and young Koreans squatted near the Revolutionary Headquarters, waiting for the release of their newspaper. Having received the newspaper, they went home, carrying fresh news to the taiga corners, sometimes very remote from Frolovka.

How effective the work of the national department was could be judged by the fact that already in the first weeks of its work a significant influx of Korean youth into the partisan detachment began to be observed. Soon, two companies of Korean partisans were formed, and about 1,200 more Koreans were preparing to march. [22]

The provisional military revolutionary headquarters planned a further blockade of Vladivostok, Nikolsk-Ussuriysk and Shkotovo. In March 1919. Suchansky and Olginsky partisan detachments launched an attack on the village of Vladimiro-Aleksandrovsk, where the main forces of the punitive detachment of General Smirnov, numbering 1,200 people, were grouped. The partisans pushed back the White Guard barriers from the villages of Peretino and Unashi without a fight and, having reached the coast of Nakhodka Bay, blocked the enemy in Vladimir-Aleksandrovsk. A long and stubborn struggle began, lasting about two weeks.

To liberate the besieged garrison, the command of the interventionists and the White Guards sent a large landing force from Vladivostok on 14 ships with a total number of 1,500 people, consisting of midshipmen of the naval school and naval gunners. The partisans quickly regrouped, took advantageous positions on the rocky shore of Nakhodka Bay. For three days, they repelled attempts by enemy landings to land on the shore. After the failure of the White Guards, the American and Japanese ships, which arrived in time to help them, began shelling the nearby villages. The partisans pulled their forces up the valley of the Suchan River to the village of Peretino. Only after that did the enemy landing manage to connect with the Vladimir-Alexandrovsky garrison. But the success of the White Guards and the interventionists was short-lived. Having launched an attack on Suchan in the first days of April,

April, 4 1919. under the command of N. Ilyukhov. a decisive battle took place with the punishers near the village of Peretino. The detachment of Han Chang Gyer entered the battle as part of the combined forces of the partisans as a reserve of the commander in chief. 1150 people were involved in the battle on the part of the partisans, and 2200 people on the part of Kolchak, and they had not only a two-fold superiority in numbers, but also an absolute superiority in machine guns and artillery. But on the side of the partisans was knowledge of the terrain, the ability to achieve tactical surprise, which was used to the fullest. The Korean detachment of Han Chang-ger made a decisive contribution to the defeat of the Kolchakites, as a skillfully used reserve of the commander-in-chief. Punishers in that battle lost 150 people killed. [23]

In May 1919. Khan Chang-ger's detachment and Russian partisans ambushed near the village of Kazanki and inflicted irreparable damage on the American units that came under fire. In that battle, the Americans lost 150 people (according to local peasants, they took away the dead on 40 wagons). The partisans withdrew into the taiga without loss. After the withdrawal of the partisans, the Americans occupied Kazanka, burned the school and shot innocent Korean peasants. [24]

In connection with the intervention, disagreements arose in the partisan movement, primarily on the question of who to fight against. They manifested themselves at the Olginsky county congress of the Korean population. The congress was convened by the revolutionary headquarters, which raised the question of organizing not only partisan detachments, but the entire working population. To prepare for this congress, Khan Chang Ger was sent to the revolutionary headquarters of the village of Frolovka. A congress of Korean working people was convened at Sinengou in June. Han Chang-ger himself describes the disagreements that have arisen as follows: "Two questions were raised for discussion at the congress: 1) About the current situation and 2) About the organization of Korean party detachments. When discussing the second question, representatives of the Korean nationalist organization, headed by Pak Chung-she, defended the opinion that it is necessary to fight only in the spirit of protecting national policy, that it is impossible to oppose all the interventionist troops, mainly the American ones, that detachments must be organized that must fight only with the whites and the Japanese. A different point of view was held by the detachment of Khan Chang-ger, who set the

task of fighting not only the whites and the Japanese, but also all the interventionists, including the Americans, who also interfered with the activities of the Soviet authorities in the Far East. Representatives of the nationalist organization accused Han Chang-ger's detachment of the fact that by its actions it could damage the work of the Korean delegation from the national council at the Versailles conference; in connection with the dispute that arose and the stubborn defense by each side of their points of view on the issue of armed struggle against the interventionists, the congress did not make a final decision and left with nothing. mainly against the Americans, that detachments should be organized that should fight only whites and Japanese. A different point of view was held by the detachment of Khan Chang-ger, who set the task of fighting not only the whites and the Japanese, but also all the interventionists, including the Americans, who also interfered with the activities of the Soviet authorities in the Far East. Representatives of the nationalist organization accused Han Chang-ger's detachment of the fact that by its actions it could damage the work of the Korean delegation from the national council at the Versailles conference; in connection with the dispute that arose and the stubborn defense by each side of their points of view on the issue of armed struggle against the interventionists, the congress did not make a final decision and left with nothing. mainly against the Americans, that detachments should be organized that should fight only whites and Japanese. A different point of view was held by the detachment of Khan Chang-ger, who set the task of fighting not only the whites and the Japanese, but also all the interventionists, including the Americans, who also interfered with the activities of the Soviet authorities in the Far East. Representatives of the nationalist organization accused Han Chang-ger's detachment of the fact that by its actions it could damage the work of the Korean delegation from the national council at the Versailles conference; in connection with the dispute that arose and the stubborn defense by each side of their points of view on the issue of armed struggle against the interventionists, the congress did not make a final decision and left with nothing. A different point of view was held by the detachment of Khan Chang-ger, who set the task of fighting not only the whites and the Japanese, but also all the interventionists, including the Americans, who also interfered with the activities of the Soviet authorities in the Far East. Representatives of the nationalist organization accused Han Chang-ger's detachment of the fact that by its actions it could damage the work of the Korean delegation from the national council at the Versailles conference; in connection with the dispute that arose and the stubborn defense by each side of their points of view on the issue of armed struggle against the interventionists, the congress did not make a final decision and left with nothing. A different point of view was held by the detachment of Khan Chang-ger, who set the task of fighting not only the whites and the Japanese, but also all the interventionists, including the Americans, who also interfered with the activities of the Soviet authorities in the Far East. Representatives of the nationalist organization accused Han Chang-ger's detachment of the fact that by its actions it could damage the work of the Korean delegation from the national council at the Versailles conference; in connection with the dispute that arose and the stubborn defense by each side of their points of view on the issue of armed struggle against the interventionists, the congress did not make a final decision and left with nothing. Representatives of the nationalist organization accused Han Chang-ger's detachment of the fact that by its actions it could damage the work of the Korean delegation from the national council at the Versailles conference; in connection with the dispute that arose and the stubborn defense by each side of their points of view on the issue of armed struggle against the interventionists, the congress did not make a final decision and left with nothing. Representatives of the nationalist organization accused Han Chang-ger's detachment of the fact that by its actions it could damage the work of the Korean delegation from the national council at the Versailles conference; in connection with the dispute that arose and the stubborn defense by each side of their points of view on the issue of armed struggle against the interventionists, the congress did not make a final decision and left with nothing.

After the congress, Pak Chungshe and his supporters arrived at the revolutionary headquarters in Frolovka to receive permission to organize their partisan detachment. Since the revolutionary headquarters was aware of the disagreements at the Korean Congress on the organization of detachments, it allowed the organization of the detachment on the condition of joint work. Khan Chang Ger gives the following assessment of the subsequent actions of this detachment: "Having agreed to work together with us, they organized a detachment of 30-35 people in the village of Taudemi. The Revolutionary Headquarters ordered the new detachment to transfer to the village of Vladimiro-Aleksandrovsk, but the detachment did not obey this and did not arrive at the place indicated to it. Ordinary partisans, realizing that the leaders misled them, began to join our detachment. Thus, we had replenishment and in June the number of our detachment reached 70-80 people. [26]

In June 1919, S. Lazo arrives in Suchan, who becomes the commander of all partisan detachments. The most successful and largest operation of the coastal partisans is associated with his name - an attack on the stations and garrisons near the Suchansky mines, controlled by the Japanese, Americans, hunghuz (protégés of the Japanese) and Kolchak. The purpose of the operation was to neutralize the Suchansky mine, which was the only supplier of coking coal for the invaders' fleet. [27]

In the same month, in Sergeevka, under the leadership of S. Lazo, a congress of the workers of the Olginsky district was held. The congress resolution stated that the Koreans of Primorye are equal citizens of Russia, and therefore they receive land on an equal basis with Russians and other nationalities. [28]

Over 1,000 American and Japanese soldiers were concentrated at the main Suchansky mine; a Japanese unit of 500 bayonets was stationed at the Sitsa station; at Fanza station there was a mixed American-Japanese garrison of 250-300 bayonets; at the station Barkhatnaya, Takhe and Sikhote-Alin there were three white Chinese companies (honghuz), here were power plants built to pull trains with coal through the mountains. An American-Japanese garrison of 300 people was stationed at the Kangauz station, 450-500 Americans were at the Novo-Nezhino station and in Romanovka. [29]

According to the plan, the partisans were divided into 5 groups, which simultaneously began fighting at dawn on June 28. All groups simultaneously went on the offensive and delivered a surprise blow to the invaders. The first group, unexpectedly attacking from the north, east and south, diverted the attention of the main enemy garrison. The second group, which included the fighters of the Korean detachment of Han Chang Gyora, drove out the Japanese garrison from the Xitsa station, despite the fourfold excess of enemy forces. [thirty] The third group quickly dealt with the White Chinese (Hunguz) and captured the Fanza station and the power plants at neighboring stations. The fourth group also operated with success, and this group also included fighters from the Han Chang-ger detachment. They knocked out the Americans from Art. Kangauz put them to flight and captured a lot of weapons, ammunition and food. [31] Strong resistance was offered to the group of S. Lazo near the Romanovka station. Here, the Americans had well-equipped trenches with machine-gun nests and met the partisans with heavy fire, but the partisans skillfully applied themselves to well-known terrain, knocking the Americans out of the trenches with a swift attack.

The total losses of the interventionists reached 900 people! [32]

After the success of the Suchan partisans, the interventionists and Kolchak decided to liquidate the partisan movement in Suchan. For this purpose, they transferred a 9,000-strong army of regular troops to the area, under the onslaught of which the partisans retreated into the deep taiga and disbanded by decision of the Military Council. [33]

Khan Chang Ger recalls: "In July 1919, there was a general offensive of the interventionist troops in the upper Suchan. The partisan troops could not withstand the onslaught and were forced to retreat. Together with the party detachment, the Olginsky district executive

committee was evacuated to the taiga. The position of the partisan detachments was extremely difficult: there was nowhere to move, because all exits were occupied by invaders. By decision of the military conference (comrade Lazo was then commander), the partisan detachments were divided into small detachments so that they could work behind enemy lines. Each detachment received a certain area where they had to carry out work. The Korean detachment received the territory of Nikolaevka, Novitskoye and Krasnopol. Arriving in the region of their territory, the Korean party detachment found itself in a very difficult situation due to the lack of food.[34]

At this dramatic moment, Han Chang Ger secretly leaves Suchan and shows up in Vladivostok.

Here we digress from the older brother and move on to Shen Ger (Innocent). Khan Shen Ger, returning as an officer from the 1st World War, fluent in the main languages of the Far East, possessing extraordinary abilities - nature was endowed with yellow "tiger eyes", under the gaze of which others left their will, [35] of course, could not be aloof from the turbulent events of the time. And this, despite her marriage in 1918 to Kim Maria, who in 1919 brings her first child - Gennady, in 1921 - Victor, in 1924 - daughter Tatyana. By the way children were born in the midst of the civil war, it is difficult to assume his participation in public events. But a man with extraordinary abilities, whose brother was the commander of a partisan detachment, himself in December 1918, being the chairman of the village society Sinengou, who had a direct clash with the Kolchakites, [36] by definition, could not be an outside observer. This is also confirmed by archival and investigative materials of 1937.

From the investigative documents I learn that Shen Ger in 1919 headed the school department at the Japanophile society "Minghwe", [37] most likely, this was a cover. In the historical literature, there is information about how the Suchan Koreans, dressed in national clothes, penetrated into the places of enemy deployment. [38] An important fact of his direct participation in the partisan movement is the fact of his appearance in Vladivostok in the second half of 1919, [39] when a 9,000-strong punitive army was thrown at Suchan, Khan Shen Ger left the dangerous Suchan, moved to densely populated Vladivostok, where he got in touch with the organizers of the upcoming uprising of General Gaida. And, apparently, he was waiting for the arrival of his older brother Han Chang-ger, who had a hard time with the burden of responsibility for his squad, and until he was disbanded, he could not appear in Vladivostok.

Upon arrival in Vladivostok, through the established connections of Khan Shen Ger, Khan Chang Ger, quickly orienting himself in the situation of the city, creates a Korean armed detachment, with which he joins the ranks of the upcoming anti-Kolchak uprising of General Gaida. It is hardly necessary to talk about the ideological motives of the Koreans' speech, the main thing was the destruction of the hated Kolchakism in the person of General Rozanov. Subsequently, the unattractive role of Rozanov as a Japanese henchman was clearly revealed when, having taken tons of gold and silver, he fled along with securities, disguised as a Japanese officer, on a Japanese ship. [40] But this happened a little later, while preparations were underway for the uprising of General Gaida.

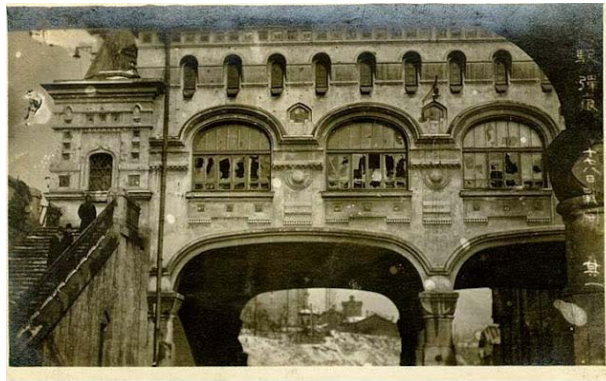
Here, leaving the older brothers, I will talk about the younger ones. Shen Ger was followed by Yermolai, about whom there is a special conversation, because, in my opinion, he accomplished a civil feat, remaining the eldest son in the family, taking on the entire burden of his father's household after his death from the beatings of Kolchak soldiers of General Smirnov, [41] after all, the elders devoted themselves entirely to the armed struggle. It is difficult to imagine how a twenty-year-old boy could sit at home when unprecedented events took place around him. A sense of duty and filial piety predetermined his fate. Khan Yermolai remained on the farm and later engaged in noble peasant labor. In the tragic days of 1937, he was the only one of the brothers not subjected to repression, but it is impossible to imagine what inhuman experiences fell to his lot, suffering for the brothers.



After Yermolai came the daughter of Eugene, still a very young girl during the civil war. But in 1937, unheard-of suffering fell to her lot. In addition to her brothers, her beloved husband, Head. Pak Chang-ho District of Suchan District.

The youngest was Khan Alexander, in 1919 he was still 15 years old, but he still had time to say his word in the civil war. In January 1922, he left home to join the Han Chang-ger guerrilla unit.

Let's go back to the older brothers. In his memoirs, Khan Chang Ger asks why he, the red commander, ended up in the ranks of the Socialist-Revolutionary uprising of General Gaida and gives the answer that he considered any resistance against Kolchak a boon, just to overthrow the hated regime. [42] I would also emphasize that in the second half of 1919 there was no Korean national resistance in Primorye, due to their dispersal by the Kolchak regime after the March Day demonstrations of the Korean population in the cities of Primorye - the nationalist organizations were driven underground, and the leaders emigrated. [43] And under these conditions, the participation of the Korean detachment in the uprising, of course, was a matter of the highest degree courageous and patriotic. In addition, in addition to the motive of the ongoing struggle against the enemies of the nation, in the event of a successful uprising, there were promises of organizing Korean battalions to act against the Japanese. [44]



*Railway station in Vladivostok after the rebellion.*

Han Chang-ger becomes the head of the machine-gun team of General Gaida's train. [45] The uprising began on the evening of November 17, 1919. For various reasons, the uprising fails and is brutally suppressed. The interventionists - the Japanese and the Americans, who remained neutral before the start of the uprising, by the morning of November 18 support General Rozanov and set up a cordon so that the rebels could not penetrate the city. 100 rebels die directly in the battle, and another 400 people die in the execution. Of the 3,500 rebels, 1,500 are captured [46], including the entire Korean detachment led by its commander. The Kolchakites hand over all Koreans to the hands of the Japanese gendarmerie, who are kept in prison for three long months under severe torture, the cruelty of these tortures was known to everyone. Han Chang-ger and Han Shen-ger identify themselves as emigrants from Korea without revealing their real names. [47] Liberation is received on January 30-31, 1920, when the partisans, under the leadership of the Military Council, headed by S. Lazo, expel the Kolchak regime of General Rozanov. The power of the Zemsky Administration, which replaced it, demanded that Japan extradite him, as a criminal who had stolen gold reserves from the Vladivostok Bank. [48]

Han Chang Ger writes in his memoirs that, taking advantage of the capture of the city by partisans, on January 30 he escapes from captivity and goes straight to the Military Council to S. Lazo and receives from him the task of forming a Korean partisan detachment. Khan Chang Ger forms a detachment of 300 people for several days (!) with a deployment in Sinengou. [49]

It is not easy to imagine what authority Han Chang-ger enjoyed among the Korean population of Suchan, but the fact that the detachment was organized for several days speaks of the amazing organizational qualities and the great authority of the commander.

After the organization of the detachment, it is redeployed to Shkotovo, where it is part of the 1st Far Eastern Regiment [50] as a separate Korean battalion and the Koreans make up half of the regiment's strength in it. [51]

The Japanese were not going to leave the Far East, on the contrary, they strengthened their presence in Primorye. They made various demands on the headquarters of the Military Council, in particular, they constantly talked about the disarmament of the Korean detachments, allegedly destabilizing the peaceful situation in Korea and Manchuria, and such an absurd demand is satisfied by the headquarters of the Military Council of Primorye! [52]

On April 2, 1920, Han Chang-ger was summoned to the regimental headquarters to see the commissar, who said that due to diplomatic considerations, the Korean detachment would have to disarm, to which the commander announced: "As long as we are alive, we will not surrender our weapons!" After much persuasion, after receiving a receipt from the commissar that 500 rifles would be sent to Suchan in the name of Han Chang Gyor, the commander returned to his unit, where he held a council with his deputies and decided to immediately, secretly send a company of armed fighters, the rest to disarm and follow on April 4, according to the order, to the city of Suchan. [53]

On April 4, the tragic moment of the unexpected attack of Japanese troops on the cities of Primorye - Vladivostok, Nikolsk-Ussuriysk, Shkotovo, Spassk ... In Shkotovo, the international battalion remaining in the garrison, was completely beaten - 300 soldiers were killed, 100 people were injured, who did not have time to leave, got in captivity. [54]

The Korean battalion, previously disarmed, was waiting for a train to Suchan on April 4 in the evening, but there was no train, shooting was heard, then wounded Russian soldiers appeared, announcing that the Japanese were looking for the Koreans. Khan Chang Ger immediately sent a detachment to the Romanovka station and managed to get to a safe distance.

The detachment safely reached Sinengou, where they met a company that had secretly left Shkotovo. In Sinengou, the detachment had to be reformed due to a lack of weapons, they left the most combat comrades, the rest were promised that they would return the rifles when they arrived. The detachment stood in Sinengou, receiving allowances from the local population. [55]

Throughout the entire guerrilla war, the detachment of Khan Chang-ger was provided by the forces of the civilian Korean population of Suchansky, Shkotovsky and Olginsky districts. [56] But there were also moments, in the lean year of 1920-1921, when the partisans, through figureheads, bought and delivered chumiza from Chengdin (a port in northern Korea) not only for themselves, but also for the Korean population, which contributed to their authority among the Koreans. [57]

Protecting the local population, the detachment gained even more authority. There is a well-known fact confirming this, when the Chinese Khunhuz detachment Kou-san, well-known in the Far East, arrived at Suchan, sent by the Japanese to upset the economic base of the Korean detachment. Upon arrival, the Honghuzi immediately began to bully the Korean population, demanding money, food, and extradition of young people who were seen in attacks on the Honghuzi. At the same time, the Honghuzi covered themselves with a red banner [58] and misled the Russian detachment of Savitsky, who was stationed at the Suchansky mine. Khan Chang Geru, from the first steps of the Honghuzi, it was known who they really were, and he began to prepare for a rebuff. Only the forces were not equal; after the April events, the detachment weakened in numbers, and I had to turn to Savitsky, who until he found out that the honghuzi were robbing the Russian population, did not react, saying that they were red partisans. And only after the Honghuzi refused to accept the delegation of Russian partisans, Savitsky accepted the

offer of Khan Chang Ger. And together, in a united detachment, which was joined by a small detachment from Taudemi under the command of Kim Gen Chen, they attacked the Hunghuz detachment of Kou-san and defeated it. On the battlefield, the Honghuzi lost 250 people, many were wounded, the rest fled and the Honghuzi never appeared on Suchan again.[59]

I would like to stop here and remind you that from November 1919 to January 1920, Khan Shen Ger was also a prisoner of the Japanese gendarmerie. There is practically no documentary evidence about him, neither about his actions behind enemy lines, nor in a guerrilla detachment, except for one very important document, kindly provided by Lee Won Yong from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of the Republic of Korea. This is a Japanese intelligence document dated June 30 1920., where one page is dedicated to Khan Shen Ger. It says that Han Shen Ger is conducting propaganda among the Korean population of Primorye in order to involve them in the partisan anti-Japanese movement and calls for the destruction of the Japanese gendarmerie, because only through its destruction he sees the way to the liberation of Korea. [60] The document leaves no doubt that Khan Shen Ger was an active participant in the anti-Japanese resistance during the years of the civil war in the Far East.

Let's go back to Han Chang-ger. His detachment after the defeat of the Honghuzi, on the recommendation of the Military Council of Primorye, moves to Anuchino due to the arrival of Japanese troops. Japanese troops began to concentrate in Primorye after the withdrawal of their troops from Transbaikalia and the Amur region. In addition, after the April events, they controlled a zone wide 30 kilometers along the entire Ussuri railway, where there was no access to the revolutionary troops, but where the Whites gathered in safety. [61]

In November 1920, Korean partisan units ousted by the Japanese from Manchuria arrived in Anuchino: "Sinmindan", commander - Lee Seung Zo, "Doknipdan", commander - Pak Ken Cher, [62] "Hersendan" - commander Kang Guk Mo, under the general command of Choi Yong. [63] The arrived partisans kept apart, not wanting to obey the Russian command. All the persuasion that the Japanese were in charge here on Russian territory, that they remained enemies, wherever they were, had no effect. And only when, at the request of the Japanese command, the Korean detachments were forced to withdraw deep into Primorye, away from the railway to the Chuguev Valley, the Manchurian detachments finally united with the detachment of Khan Chang Ger. But the unification was not long, disagreements appeared almost immediately, the partisans who arrived from Manchuria demanded to go to Iman, and Khan Chang Ger argued that it was necessary to equip themselves on the spot, that combat work would be enough here, but the arguments turned out to be unconvincing for most of the fighters. During the split, 30 fighters remained with Han Chang Ger, and surprisingly, and maybe [64] who until the end of the war remained faithful comrades-in-arms, the first - in the position of chief of staff, the second - head of the financial unit.

The split happened in the winter. In December, Khan Chang Ger led the remaining detachment to the Suzuha Valley. The fighters from Sinengou were sent home for food, which ensured the detachment's wintering. By the spring, in the month of April, the detachment had grown to 150 fighters. [65] It is easy to write that the detachment grew in numbers, but how it happened in life, when there was no outside help, we do not know, we can only assess the spirit of the unbroken detachment.

The quality of the unbroken detachment soon showed itself as a completely unique phenomenon. In the spring, a delegation from a part of the detachment that had gone to Iman, represented by Kang Guk Mo and Han Ir Te, arrived at Khan Chang Geru with a proposal to work together. The proposal was accepted and the united detachment reached a strength of 300 people. At the initiative of Han Chang-ger, the commander of the Joint Detachment was nominated Kim Gen-chen, who knows military affairs, a graduate of the Tokyo Military Academy, [66] with whom he had joint military operations on Suchan.

The candidacy of Kim Gen Chen was a compromise - he was neither from Manchuria nor from Primorye, but arrived in Primorye from Korea, leaving the Japanese gendarmerie. The Japanese chased him for his unauthorized departure from the Japanese army, for armed action during the March 1st uprising in Korea, and simply because he was a representative of the glorious noble family of five generals.

With the increase in the detachment, the issue of its security arose, the solution of which arose a completely unique formation, which had never been in the history of the Koreans of Primorye. Han Chang-ger, who had experience in holding a congress of Koreans in the Olginsky district in June 1919, again, in order to solve the pressing problems of the United Detachment, decides to convene a congress of the Korean population of the Olginsky district in the village of Korovinka, Chuguevsky district, in order to create a Korean civil authority to ensure the United detachment. And such a large-scale idea was put into practice. 80 delegates were delegated to the congress, who decided to organize the Committee, with the empowerment of power among the Korean population. [67] A civilian representative, Kim Bya Gu, was elected Chairman of the Committee. At one time, along with Han Chang Ger, Kim Bya Gu was a member of the Suchan Local Union of the Kwonophe Society. [68] The commander of the Joint Detachment, Kim Geng Chen, joined the Committee as head of the military department. Han Chang Ger, while remaining the military commissar of the detachment, became the head of the foreign department. Thus, the leaders of the detachment combined civil and military power, [69] thus organizing political power over the Korean population of the Olginsky district.

The committee set to work with enthusiasm. I would especially like to note that the creation and work of the Committee coincided in time with the "Amur Incident", when, voluntarily or involuntarily, due to disagreements between the Far Eastern Secretariat of the Comintern and the Far Eastern Secretariat of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) on the issue of working with Korean partisan detachments, the Korean national liberation movement in the Russian Far East, in essence, was reduced to nothing. [70] And in conditions that were not the most favorable for the Korean armed resistance, the Committee functioned successfully, instilling hopes for victory. It is not known how long the Committee would have worked, what transformations could have occurred during the war - it is not known, because after four months of the Committee's work, the Military Council of the partisan detachments of Primorye ordered the United Detachment to relocate to Anuchino and merge with the Russian partisan detachments. The order was executed. The main part of the detachment, in the amount of two companies, led by Kim Gen Chen, left for Anuchino. [71]

The order, in addition to redeployment, required the allocation of one company to guard the bay of St. Olga. The detached company, numbering 78 people, was from the detachment of Han Chang Ger, from the unit commanded by Pak Geng Cher, and the company was commanded by Sin Yong Gil. [72] The cavalry company and Ovcharenko's battalion were already guarding the bay. In November they were to fight against the Whites who had landed in the bay. The battle of Olga, named the First by Pak Gen Cherom, went down in the history of the civil war in the Far East as an unparalleled feat of the Koreans who gave their lives for the liberation of the Motherland. [73]

By a strong-willed decision, the Korean Committee of Olginsky County, born with difficulty, was liquidated. Now, it seems that this was done on purpose, in order to weaken the Korean armed movement, so that the Korean partisan detachments would not have a pronounced nationalist character in their speeches. The sequence of the "Alekseevsky Incident" and the liquidation of the Korean Committee speaks in favor of this seditious thought. An indirect confirmation is the fact that upon the arrival of the United Detachment in Anuchino, Russians, but not Koreans, became Kim Gen Chen's deputies. [74] Fortunately, the commander was outstanding and remained the commander of the detachment until the end of the war, and from June to September 1922 he was the Commander-in-Chief of all Korean partisan detachments of

Primorye. The glory of Korean weapons in the face of Kim Gen Chen had its brightest representative. His attack on Iman, carried out in February 1922, is a brilliant victory for the partisans and is one of the brightest pages in the history of the civil war in the Far East. [75]

Upon the arrival of the United Detachment in Anuchino, Khan Chang Ger receives an order from the Political Department of the Military Council - to assemble the small partisan detachments of the Suzukha and Suchanskaya valleys into one. And again, for the umpteenth time, I counted - on the sixth (!), the Korean detachment is being formed again. To complete the task, loyal fighters are sent to the taiga to collect scattered small detachments, after which Khan Chang Ger takes command of the detachment. [76] The detachment, despite the difficult financial situation, constantly grew in numbers. After the Olginsky battle in November 1919., the remnant of Shin Yong Gil's company, led by Lim Han Joon, returned to Suchan and joined the newly formed Han Chang Gyar squad. [77]



Han Chang-ger is third from the left

In November 1921, the detachment of Khan Chang Gyer fought against the White Guards who attacked the Suchan Valley. This attack had a strategic goal - the elimination of the partisan movement in South Primorye. The entry in the "Review of the Operational Directorate of the NRA headquarters on the hostilities in November-December 1921" states that "the armed action of the Kappelites against the units of the Narrearmia in the Khabarovsk direction was preceded by their systematically organized struggle with partisan detachments in Primorye with the task of securing their rear by destroying the permanent threat to the Ussuri railroad" [78] The White Guards, at that time, coped with the task by defeating the Russian Suchansky partisan detachment under the command of Volsky, defeating the Anuchinsky detachment together with the Military Council under the command of Leushin. The partisan movement in South Primorye froze at the end of 1921, [79] only the Korean detachment fought, attacked the combat duty posts of the "whites", held actions on the railway, preventing the movement of trains. [80]

In December 1921, the Military Council of the Far Eastern Republic sent Pshenitsyn and Flegontov with a group of comrades to South Primorye to restore the partisan movement. [81] In January, the Military Council of Primorye was organized, which organized eight Military Regions, two subversive units subordinate to the Military Council, and the Korean partisan detachment of Han Chang Gyer was directly subordinate to the Military Council. [82]

In January 1922, a review of the Korean detachment took place in the village of Benevskoye, at which Comrade Kostya (Psheninitsyn) and Flegontov highly appreciated the training of the detachment of Khan Chang Ger. [83] By that time, the detachment consisted of three companies of infantry, one company of cavalry, two machine gun units, a special purpose company and reached a strength of 300 people. [84] Not all military regions had such combat



power, this speaks not only of the organizational talent of the commander, but also of his great authority among the Korean population, after all, the provision of the detachment fell on the shoulders of the Korean workers. [85]

Here I would like to make a small digression and talk about Khan Alexander. According to the oral recollections of relatives, Khan Alexander fled from home to join his elder brother's detachment, and, apparently, this happened at the beginning of 1922, when the detachment was gaining strength and was in the Suchan Valley. He was not 18 years old, perhaps that is why in the protocol of interrogation of 1937 in the column - participation in the civil war, it was not noted in any way, but, in the same place, there is an amazing entry: he began his service in the Red Army in 1923 from the post of platoon commander. [86] Couldn't this be a confirmation that Khan Alexander had combat experience, so the nineteen-year-old boy was immediately entrusted with a platoon in the regular Red Army. Comparison of this fact and oral recollections is an indisputable fact of the participation of the young patriot in the civil war. In January 1922, the twenty-year-old nephew of the Khan brothers, Khan Andrey Makarovitch, also entered the Khan Chang-ger detachment. Maybe this fact that the nephew went to war, and Alexander, being an uncle, would sit at home, was unbearable. But maybe they agreed to go to the detachment together, then they all lived in Sinengou. By the way young people rushed to join the partisans, it can be judged that similar things happened in other Korean families, so Han Chang Gyur's detachment was steadily growing in numbers. By April 1922, by the time of the campaign against Olga, [87]

About this time, the beginning of 1922, there is a short remark by Khan Shen Ger's wife Kim Maria about the elder brothers Khan. The remark was the following: "Khans do not know how to do their job." This applied to the moment when the brothers came home for a short rest, loaded with a full cart of the untouchable supply of the detachment, and her request to leave a small fraction of the supply at home for small children was invariably refused. Maybe Kim Marie was offended to hear this, but this is a manifestation of completely different, noble qualities of the brothers.



Pak Gyong-Cher's Battalion of Han Chang-Ger's Unit

In April 1922, by order of the Military Council of the Partisan Detachments of Primorye, the detachment of Khan Chang Ger set off to carry out a strategic combat mission - to liberate the bay of St. Olga from the Whites. The detachment set out on a campaign, and the newspapers and telegraph agencies of the Far East wrote about it, informed the intelligence of the enemy headquarters, i.e. the strength and power of the detachment aroused interest, anxiety and concern, both among the public and the military of Primorye. [88]

"In early April, we received an order from the headquarters of the Military Council to drive the Kapelevites out of the city of Olga," recalls Khan Chang Ger. - Our detachment acted as part of 4 infantry companies, 1 cavalry team and 1 machine gun platoon and a

communications team, and the rest was in reserve to protect the rear. The detachment marched under the command of Comrade Han Chang-ger and Chief of Staff Pak Ken-Cher.

On the way to Olga, we came across appeals-leaflets scattered by the Kappelites in Russian and Korean. The content of the leaflets in Russian was as follows: "To all peasants and Russian poor people. Korean partisans are coming to Olga, led by commander Khan, who is a protege of the Isis, receives gold from the latter and acts to the detriment of the Russians. Therefore, none of the Russians should take Korean partisans into the hut, but should drive them out around the necks.

The proclamation in Korean was: "To all Koreans. You are Korean peasants and guerrillas, you must fight against the Japanese. You know very well that we are fighting against the communists for the liberation of the Russian people. Do not listen to your commander Khan, a Bolshevik communist, a protege of the Jews. Kill him. Fight for a free Korea. Fight Japan. We will support you in this." In response to these appeals, we issued our appeal and circulated among the Kappelites - in Olga: "We know that the Western rulers are powerless to draw their peoples into the struggle against Soviet Russia. Only Japan remains, our enemy and the enemy of Soviet Russia, which wants to enslave our Far East as our Korea. You are under the Japanese wing and are fighting against the Russians who are defending their land from being captured by Japan. We Koreans We have never been and will never be enemies of the Russian people, but always friends. You are allies of the Japanese, you are working for the benefit of Japan, hiding behind the slogans of fighting the communists, and therefore you are also our enemies. We know that the sooner we knock you out, the less hope Japan has, the sooner the Russian Republic will become stronger, the sooner Korea will be free."

The mood of the partisans was fighting. They said that they would kill all the White Guard bastards. With such a mood, we moved to Olga. Approaching the village of Perm, which is located in 11 km from Olga, we received information that in Perm there is a regiment of Kappelites no more than 90 people. Upon receipt of this information, we, without resting after the journey, surrounded Perm. After 2-3 hours of battle, the Kappelites, having lost 15-16 people killed and wounded, fled. We got trophies of 30 rifles. This was the first battle of our detachment after the establishment of normal communication with the headquarters of the party detachments of Primorye. After that, the detachment acted in contact with Comrade Nazarenko's 4th party detachment. Having surrounded Olga, they began the offensive from dawn. The Korean detachment reached Olga's pier, but did not hold on to the first successes of the battle and retreated due to insufficient ammunition. The next day we learned that if we had held out in Olga for another half an hour, the Kappelites would have liberated the city, since their headquarters was evacuated to the destroyers, a small part remained, which covered the evacuation of the headquarters. We were very sorry that we were unable to complete the successes of our offensive. But then, with frequent raids, we nevertheless forced the Kappelites to leave Olga.[89] For ten days, constant attacks forced the "whites" to leave the city. [90] Thus, the detachment fulfilled not only the strategic task of the command, but also fulfilled its duty to the fallen comrades of the First Olginsky battle.

After the release of Olga, the detachment received an order to relocate to Anuchino. [91] The last stage of the civil war in Primorye has begun. In Anuchino, September 11922. the Korean Military Council of Primorye is created, consisting of five members: Kim Gi Suk - Chairman of the Council, An Ton Bek - representative of the Korean section of the Gubburo of the RCP (b), Choi Horim - representative of the Primorsky Bureau of the RCP (b), Stankov P. - representative of the Revolutionary Military Council of Russian Party Detachments, Han Chang-ger is the commander of the largest Korean partisan detachment. [92]

Han Chang-ger's detachment, by this time, had reached the strength of 1000 people! [93]

After the appointment of the members of the Council, all members of the Council, except for Han Chang-ger, went to the places to conduct preparatory work for the unification of the

detachments, meanwhile, during the offensive of the People's Revolutionary Army of the FER, it was necessary to conduct active combat work behind enemy lines. In the area of Ivanovka, in a heavily fortified place, selected troops of the White Guards were concentrated. By order of the Military Council of the NRA, the Far Eastern Republic, Ivanovka was to be liberated by the forces of the Russian detachments of Sidorov, Shevchenko and the Korean detachment of Khan Chang Ger. The battle at Ivanovka was heavy, both sides suffered heavy losses. This fight is the only one in the history of Han Chang-ger's squads where casualties are mentioned. Ivanovka, after a long two-day battle, was taken, the whites fled. [94] About this battle, the commander-in-chief of the NRA Uborevich I.P. reported in a telegram: "... the Red partisans defeated the whites advancing on Anuchino. Now, going on the offensive, they occupied Ivanovka and advanced towards Nikolsk-Ussuriysk. The entire rear of the Whites is in revolt." [95]

The detachment of Khan Chang Gera stormed Spassk, liberated Nikolsk-Ussuriysk, made a military march along the eastern line of the Ussuri railroad from Monastyrishche to Razdolny and further to the Posyetsky region, pursuing the retreating enemies. [96]

the 25th of October 1922. The Japanese signed an agreement on the withdrawal of their troops from Primorye. This act of unconditional Victory over the Japanese was for the Koreans of Primorye, perhaps even a greater victory than for the rest of the population of the region. The expectation of the imminent liberation of the Motherland soared in the minds and hearts of the coastal Koreans. The fighters of the Korean detachments were preparing for further struggle, but unexpectedly, on November 10 1922. issued an order of Commander-in-Chief Uborevich I.P. for No. 23-40 on the disarmament and demobilization of partisan detachments. This order had a dramatic effect on the Korean detachments, because the first motivation for the participation of the Koreans in the civil war in the Far East on the side of the "Reds" was the speedy liberation of Korea from the Japanese invaders by fighting the Japanese troops that invaded the Russian Far East. The logic of the national liberation movement of the Koreans dictated further armed struggle on the territory of Korea, Manchuria, but the Soviet government had its own political line, along which open Korean armed resistance on the territory and from the territory of Russia ceased.

The order split the Korean detachments. Some of the fighters led by Kim Gyu Sik, disobeying, left for Manchuria; the other, the greater part, disarmed and remained in Russia. [97]

The fate of Kim Gyu Sik is mysterious and curious. In July 1922. at the head of a detachment of 100 people, he arrives from Manchuria to the Suifun Valley of Primorye and joins the Sorbakvan communist partisan detachment, [98] which, with his arrival, exceeds 600 people in numbers. [99] It is surprising that in less than two months of his stay in Russia, Kim Kyu-sik made a rapid rise from the company commander (if you count by the number of fighters who arrived with him from Manchuria) to the Commander-in-Chief of the Korean Revolutionary Forces and Chairman of the Korrevvoensovet. How he lost command of the Sorbakvan detachment, commanded by the equally outstanding Lee Jun Jip, Xing Wu Ye, Kim Geng Chen, remains a mystery.

September 11 1922. Kim Gyu-sik becomes the Commander-in-Chief, leaving behind the command of one of the two detachments of the Korrevtroika (formerly Sorbakvan). The military commissar of the Korrevvoisk was the representative of the Primgubburo of the RCP (b) Tsoi Khorim, he was also the Military Commissar of the detachment (the former Sorbakvansky). [100]

Another detachment of the Korrevvoisk was commanded by a member of the Military Council Han Chang Ger, Pak Gen Cher served as his chief of staff, at the same time commanding his first battalion.

And now let's move on to a document recently discovered in the Tashkent State Regional Archives. The document is given in translation, the original is written in Korean and Chinese (toponymy is indicated by Chinese characters):



"Commander of the First Battalion  
Korean revolutionary troops

Comrade Pak Gyong-Cher

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Far Eastern Military District, No. 23-40, a detachment of Korean revolutionary troops must remain in the village of Sinengou, Suchansky District. I report this. The detachment must not move from the village of Sinengou. Meet the War Council Member. If you receive a message along the way, then send your squad back to the village of Sinengou.

Please, we will come and tell you soon.

We're done with this."

13/XI 1922

Member of the Military Council.

Signatures: Han Chang Ger, Choi Hori m

Seal: Military Council of the Korrevvoisk » . [101]

*Order of the Members of the Military Council of November 13 1922.*

Order of the Members of the Military Council of November 13 1922. means that the process of disobedience to the order of Uborevich I.P. on November 10, the disarmament of partisan detachments began.

Commander-in-Chief Kim Gyu Sik immediately decided to leave for Manchuria, dragging along the fighters of the former Sorbakvan detachment, more than half of which consisted of partisans who had arrived from Manchuria. Even the military commissar Choi Khorim was unable to stop the Commander-in-Chief. Part of the detachment left, and in order to prevent further developments, the military commissar with Han Chang Ger issues an order that the detachments (battalions) remain in their places of deployment and do not move. Noteworthy is the last line of the order, containing a request to wait and listen.

The fate of this order is known, Pak Gen Cher waited, listened and further, at the request of the battalion fighters, the agricultural artel "Suchanskaya Commune" was organized. Partisan property was transferred to the artel, arable land for former partisans was allocated in the Shkotovsky district. Since 1923, the artel has started agricultural production, in the Primorsky Territory it was the first collective farm. [102]

Han Chang Ger in the first post-war years worked in the Suchan region as an instructor and secretary of the RIC. Further, the work of the Plenipotentiary for Korean Affairs of Nikolsk-Ussuriysk County was connected with the topic of land management of the Korean population. Subsequent work - in the Spassky district of the RCP (b) as the head of the Korean section speaks for itself. Then, the position of secretary of the district committee of the party in the Korean regions - Posyetsky and Grodekovsky, also says that Korean issues have not been removed from the agenda of Han Chang-ger. [103]



Han Chang-ger on the right

In February 1929, Han Chang Ger enters the service of the OGPU, most likely, he was sent by the party to a responsible area of work. The second department, in which he began his service, first as an assistant commissioner, then authorized by the KRO PP OGPU DVK - was engaged in the fight against banditry throughout the Far Eastern Territory. In 1932, Khan Chang Geru is presented with a Certificate of Honor from the Collegium of the OGPU of the USSR and the badge "VChK-OGPU. 1917-1932.g.", [104] this is the highest rating of service in the ranks of the OGPU, the so-called "Honorary Chekist". This sign was awarded to units for impeccable service, and then on the condition that the recipient had to serve in the bodies for at least 10 years, and he was awarded after 3 years of service. In the anniversary brochure of the UFSB EAO for 2004, on one of the pages, the names of all those awarded the "Honorary Chekist" badge for the entire period of the existence of the Office from the 30s to the present day are given, and there are only 9 names in this list. [105]

In the same 1932, in honor of the 15th anniversary of the October Revolution, Khan Chang Geru was awarded a diploma of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the USSR and a valuable gift for active participation in the partisan movement. [106]

Brilliant, you can't say otherwise, the career of Han Chang-ger in public life, in the same 1932, is overshadowed by tragedy - the only son Nikolai, six years old, dies. And in 1937, after the arrest of Han Chang-ger and his wife De Sun Din, during the eviction of the Koreans, his daughter Nadezhda also disappeared, traces of which disappeared forever in the "Moloch" of the Stalinist regime.

After serving in the anti-banditry department, Khan Chan Ger is appointed detective of the Special Department of the Naval Forces and the Public Organization of the OGPU of Primorye, then becomes the head of the Posyetsky RO of the NKVD of the Primorsky Region, then receives a new appointment - on December 15, 1935, he becomes the head of the Smidovskiy RO of the NKVD of the EAO, where he serves until September 10, 1936. [107] Then he was appointed to the post of assistant chief of the NKVD OO of the 34th rifle division. [108]

The year 1937 was moving inexorably.

By mid-1937, a wave of repression had reached the Far East. First of all, it fell upon the employees of the UNKVD for the DVK, who, in the opinion of the operational-investigative brigade who arrived from Moscow, weakly "unfolded the fight against Trotskyism."

Political repressions also came to Birobidzhan. On September 3, 1937, the head of the 3rd branch of the UNKVD for the EAO DVK (chief of counterintelligence) Khan Chan Ger Grigory Eliseevich was arrested as the first in the UNKVD in the EAO, as an "agent of Japanese

intelligence" on September 3, 1937. [109] (Han Chang-ger was appointed to this position on July 1, 1937).

3. 8  
Лист № \_\_\_\_\_  
к делу № \_\_\_\_\_

## АНКЕТА АРЕСТОВАННОГО

1. Фамилия Хан-Чан-гер.
2. Имя и отчество \_\_\_\_\_
3. Дата рождения: число 20 месяц мая год 1892
4. Место рождения Всёе нин-Янхил-Босийского-С-на  
Гуиндунской обл.
5. Место жительства (адрес) г. Бурейдман Партизанск.  
дом № 16
6. Профессия и специальность Безработный
7. Место службы и должность, или род занятий г. Бурейдман  
обш. управл. НКВД ВВ. А. О. на 3-го янв.  
(указать без сокращений, название предприятия или учреждения и характер производства)
8. Паспорт Босийского Р. К. М. 1936  
(когда и каким органом выдан, номер и категория, где прописан)
9. Социальное происхождение Крестьянин  
(род занятий родителей и их имущественное положение)
10. Социальное положение Безработный  
(род занятий и имущественное положение арестованного)
  - а) до революции Крестьянин
  - б) после революции Безработный
11. Образование (общее и специальное) Общ. высшее  
Военное Высшее.

### Arrested Han Chang-ger's profile

For investigative measures, Khan Chang-ger was taken to Khabarovsk, where, under the most severe torture, he "confessed" himself guilty of having been spying for Japan since 1919 (!) He was one of the leaders of the Korean "insurgent center", and since 1934 he was a member of the right-wing Trotskyist organization in the Far East, on the instructions of which he was preparing an armed uprising against the Soviet Union, i.e. was accused of crimes under Articles 58-1 "b", 58-2, 58-8, 58-11 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. According to the decision of the commission of the NKVD, the prosecutor of the USSR and the chairman of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR dated February 5, 1938, Khan Chan Ger Grigory Eliseevich was sentenced to capital punishment - execution. The sentence was carried out on February 9, 1938 in Khabarovsk. [110]

The decision to execute him was given at the very top, the name of Khan Chang Ger is on the "Stalinist list", this is a book with the names of those who were shot at the direction of Stalin,

Molotov, Voroshilov and Kaganovich, whose signatures “flaunt” on the title page of the gloomy list. [111]

The authorities "covered" the traces of their atrocities - the registry office of the Central District of Khabarovsk registered the death of Count Khan Chang Gera, who allegedly died in prison on June 18, 1944 from lobar pneumonia ... [112 ]

And only 20 years later, by the Determination of the Military Tribunal of the Far Eastern Military District of July 7, 1958, the sentence against Khan Chang-ger was canceled and the case was dismissed due to the lack of corpus delicti. [113]

Inhuman suffering fell on the rest of the Han Chang-ger family. Following him, in accordance with the order of the NKVD of the USSR of August 15, 1937, the wives of "enemies of the people" were subject to mandatory arrest along with their husbands, on October 11, 1937, the wife of Han Chang Ger, De Sun Din, was arrested, 1908.b., a native of Korea, a citizen of the USSR, a housewife. De Sun Ding was charged under Art. 56-6 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. On July 31, 1938, she was sentenced to 8 years in the camps, where she died. By order of the Presidium of the Khabarovsk Regional Court dated May 8, 1964, De Sun Din was rehabilitated due to the lack of corpus delicti. [114]

After the arrest of the parents, the eviction of the Koreans hit the children's shoulders of the twelve-year-old Khan Nadezhda! The girl got lost... We don't know anything about her fate...



Han Shen Ger. 1929

About Khan Shen Ger.

After the war, he passed the exam for the title of teacher externally. [115]

From 1926 to 1928 he worked as Deputy Chairman of the Suchansky District Executive Committee and was a member of its Presidium. [116]

From 1928 to 1933 he worked as the Head of the Nikolsk-Ussuri Korean Pedagogical College. [117]

From 1933 to 1935 he worked as Head. Gorono Nikolsk-Ussuriysk.

November 23, 1935 was arrested by the NKVD on suspicion of espionage. He was under arrest until February 13, 1936. [118]

Since 1936, he worked as a teacher of the Russian language in the Korean secondary school No. 3 in the city of Suchan.

3 g. Suchana.



Лист № 8  
к делу № 12

## АНКЕТА АРЕСТОВАННОГО

1. Фамилия Хан
2. Имя и отчество Шен Гер
3. Дата рождения: число 18 • месяц февраль год 1894
4. Место рождения Село Нининь Янчине  
Поселёцкого района Приморской
5. Местожительство (адрес) г. Сучан Шахты №  
Улица Вепольская дом № 2 кв. 44
6. Профессия и специальность Учитель
7. Место службы и должность, или род занятий г. Сучан Учитель  
(указать без сокращений, название предприятия или учреждения и характер производства)
8. Паспорт г. Сучан Сучанская милиция  
(куда и каким органом выдан, номер и категория, где прописан)  
Одобрено при Аресте
9. Социальное происхождение Христианин  
(род родителей и их социальное положение)
10. Социальное положение Служащий  
(род занятий и социальное положение арестованного)
  - а) до революции Учителем
  - б) после революции Учителем
11. Образование (общее и специальное) Средний общий  
Учитель

### Arrested Khan Shen Ger's profile

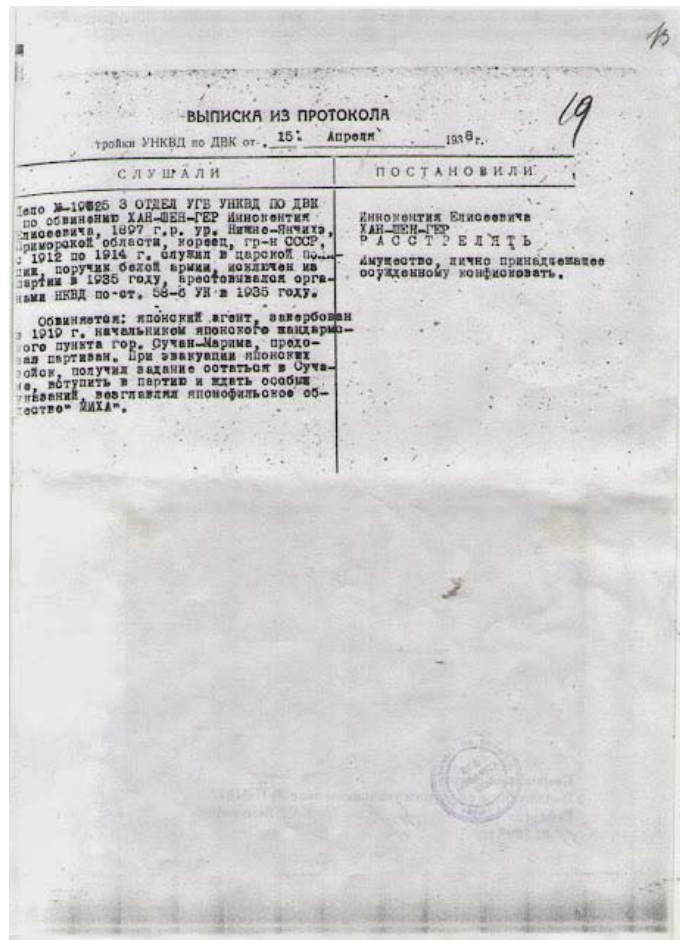
On November 1, 1937, Khan Shen Ger was arrested by the NKVD on charges of committing a crime under Art. 58-6 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR, at the time of his arrest he worked as a teacher in secondary school No.

The available copies of documents from the investigative materials of Khan Shen Ger are completely ridiculous, if not for the terrible words of the Sentence of execution.

The protocol of the arrested person was filled out by an absolutely illiterate person, this document can be hung out as evidence that in the heat of mass repressions there were no competent personnel left.

In the interrogation protocol, there is no interrogation itself, which means the fact of severe torture.

There was no trial of Khan Shen Ger, he was shot according to the protocol of the decision of the NKVD troika on the Far East of April 15, 1938! And this Protocol should be put on public display, in view of its ugly design and shameless lies. The protocol is made up of two parts of the page - left and right, the left one is entitled: "Listened", the right one - "Decided".



Decision of the "troika" on the execution of Khan Shen Ger

And so, "Listened": "Case No. 19525 3 department of the NKVD UGB on the DVK on charges of Han Shen Ger Innokenty Eliseevich, a native of N. Yanchikhe, Primorsky Region, a Korean citizen of the USSR, from 1912 to 1914. He served in the tsarist police, a lieutenant of the White Army, expelled from the party in 1935, was arrested by the NKVD under Article 58-6 of the Criminal Code in 1935.

**ACCUSED:**

Japanese agent, recruited into 1919. The head of the Japanese gendarmerie station in the city of Suchan - Marima, betrayed the partisans. During the evacuation of Japanese troops, he was instructed to stay in Suchan, join the party and wait for special instructions, headed the Japanophile society "Miha"

**RESOLVED:**

Innokenty Eliseevich Khan Shen Ger - to be shot. Property belonging to the convict shall be confiscated."

The document was drawn up not only ugly, but also disgustingly vile in its shameless lies and juggling of facts, which once again proves the use of cruel torture during interrogations.

"On July 5, 1958, the Presidium of the Primorsky Regional Court, having considered the materials of the case against Khan Shen Ger Innokenty Eliseevich, established that Khan Shen Ger was not a Korean nationalist, did not serve in the White Army, but served as an ensign in the tsarist army, did not work in the gendarme department, and from 1912 to 1914. was a copyist in the county police in the village of Vladimir-Aleksandrovskoye, Primorsky Krai. It was further established that, while living in the city of Suchan, Han Shen Ger, indeed, at the suggestion of

the head of the gendarme station Mariam, joined the Japanophile society "Minghwe" and was the head of the school department there.

The Presidium decided: the decision of the NKVD troika on the DVK of April 15, 1938 in relation to Khan Shen Ger. Cancel and terminate the case due to lack of evidence of the charges. [119]

This decision does not cause satisfaction, because the case was dismissed due to lack of evidence of the accusation, i.e. suspicion remains, but no proof. Above, I stated my point of view regarding the Minhwe and the activities of Han Shen Ger in the city of Suchan in 1919, moreover, today there is evidence of his active participation in the anti-Japanese movement of the Koreans of Primorye during the years of foreign intervention and civil war in Far East - a document of the Japanese special services characterizing Han Shen Ger as a fighter for the independence of Korea. [120]



Khan Alexander 1927

About Khan Alexander.

In January 1922, he volunteered for the Suchan partisan detachment of Khan Chang Gyer. At the end of the civil war, he entered the Red Army, began his service as a platoon commander, continued his service as a company pompolit and company commander.

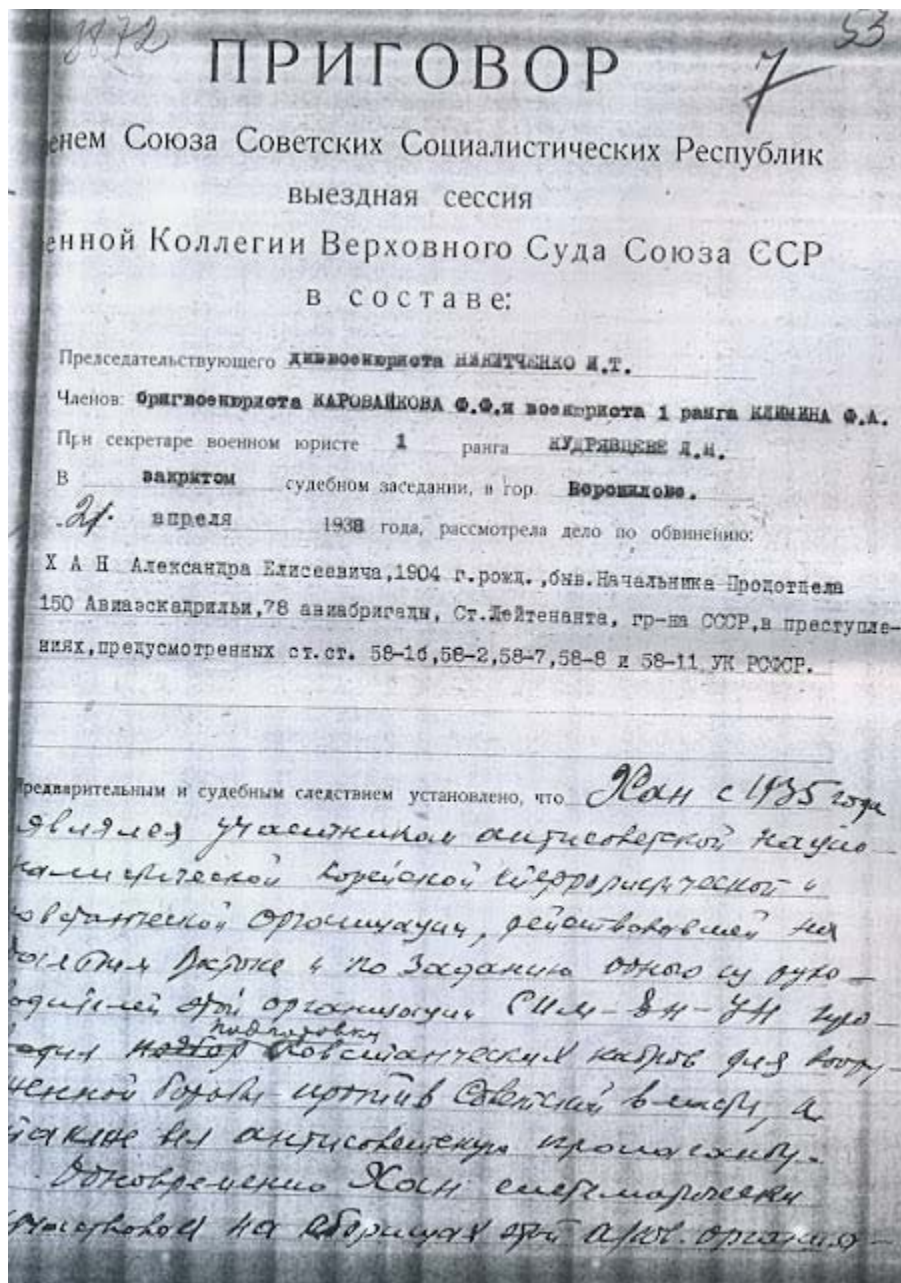
In 1925 - 1926 he studied at the Kachinsky Military School, after which he was promoted to junior lieutenant of the Red Army.

On October 20, 1937, Khan Alexander was arrested by the NKVD on charges of committing crimes under Art. Art. 58-1 "b", 58-3, 58-7, 58-11 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. He was kept in the prison of the city of Voroshilov (now the city of Ussuriysk, Primorsky Territory).

Khan Alexander, at the time of his arrest, senior lieutenant, head of the food department of the 150th air squadron of the 78th air brigade (Yakovlevsky district, DVK), lived in the military camp of military unit No. 150. Had a family composition: wife Elizaveta Filippovna, 32 years old; son Vladimir, 7 years old; daughters: Margarita - 2 years, Clara - 4 months.

Copies of the protocol of the arrested person and the protocol of interrogation, completely truncated, without the text of the interrogation itself, apparently, the interrogation was carried out in such a barbaric way that it is still embarrassing to admit it, testify that the most severe torture was applied to Khan Alexander, this can be seen with the naked eye from the very text of the Sentence with completely absurd accusations. The haste of the Sentence and its immediate execution are striking.





#### The execution sentence of Khan Alexander

I quote the text of the Sentence: "The preliminary and judicial investigation established that since 1935 Khan Alexander has been a member of the anti-Soviet nationalist Korean terrorist and insurgent organization operating in the Far East and, on the instructions of one of the leaders of this organization, Sim Yong Un, trained insurgent personnel for armed struggle against Soviet power, and also led anti-Soviet propaganda.

At the same time, Khan systematically participated in the meetings of this organization, providing his apartment for this purpose.

Thus, Khan's guilt was established in his commission of crimes under Articles 58-1 "b", 58-2, 58-7, 58-8, 58-11 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR.

Based on the foregoing and guided by articles 319 and 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR Field session of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR

SENTENCED:



Khan Alexander Eliseevich to capital punishment - execution with confiscation of all his personal property.

The verdict is final and, on the basis of the Decree of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR of December 1, 1934, is subject to immediate execution.

Signatures.

Alexander's family, left without a husband and father, during the eviction of the Koreans experienced the inexpressible loss of a baby - the death of Clara, and on the spot, upon the arrival of the echelon at the Juma station of the Samarkand railway, Elizaveta Filippovna experiences the death of the next child - Margarita.

On November 26, 1959, by the Determination of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR of April 21, 1958, in respect of Alexander Eliseevich Khan, it was canceled and the case was dismissed due to the lack of corpus delicti. [121]

About Khan Yermolai.

Khan Yermolai avoided repressions for two reasons, the first was that he was not at official work, as he was engaged in peasant labor, and continued without leaving Sinengou. The second, supposed reason, is the eviction of Koreans from the Far East, i.e. the eviction happened so quickly that they did not have time to accuse Khan Yermolai of the fact that his brothers turned out to be "enemies of the people." What painful trials fell on the soul of Yermolai in connection with the arrests of the brothers and the events taking place around, we are not given to know. Khan Yermolai, again, as in the distant 1918-1922.g., against his will, becomes the head of the Han family. Then the older brothers themselves left their home, leaving it behind the support of the family, for the sake of fighting the enemies of the nation, now they left forever ...

Khan Yermolai made a kind of protest to the authorities for the rest of his life - he did not join the collective farm, he always ignored any attempts to involve him in social work, he worked only on his personal plots. He spoke little, read a lot, and there was always a book on his Korean table, and on the wall, above the table, hung a large photograph of Khan Alexander and his wife.

Khan Eugenia experienced no less suffering, maybe more, we do not understand the full depth of the tragedy of a woman who lost her brothers and her beloved husband in the terrible year 1937. Following the arrests of relatives, a new, no less cruel massacre - the eviction of Koreans. The immediate eviction of the Koreans saved the wives of the Han brothers from arrest as "wives of enemies of the people", except for De Sun Ding, no one was arrested, but they experienced incredible hardships on the way and on the ground.

Khan Victor Innokentevich, the son of Khan Shen Ger, told that he was 16 years old at the time of the eviction, how he experienced arbitrariness on the way, humiliation from the accompanying soldiers, crowding and inhuman conditions of the covered wagon. And, as in these conditions, the thought of rebellion, rebellion constantly pursued ... The fighting spirit of the Khans was most pronouncedly transferred to him, subsequently, he repeatedly proved this under various life circumstances. Of course, there was no longer a place for rebellion, but he took an active part in organizing various sports competitions, where the emotion of the competitive spirit splashed out. For active sports work, he was encouraged by a trip to the First post-war Spartakiad of the Peoples of the USSR.

Together with Khan Viktor, he remembered the rest of the children of the brothers Khan and Evgenia. There were 17 of them - there was no one left from Khan Chang Ger (!), Khan Shen Ger had 6 children, Yermolai and Evgenia had 5 children each, only one remained from Alexander. To the credit of the children, they have become very respected people. Among them was the outstanding mathematician Khan Gennady Innokentievich, there is an outstanding surgeon of our time - Pak Nikolai Petrovich, one of the first programmers of Uzbekistan - Khan Remmir Innokentievich, an agronomist with All-Union fame - Khan Ella Ermolaevna, an invaluable worker of the Moscow regional communications - Khan Ella Innokentievna.

In conclusion, a few words about Sinengou, a large Korean village in the Suchan Valley, formed in 1868, at the very beginning of the resettlement of Koreans in the Ussuri region. [122] At the beginning of the 20th century, after the Russo-Japanese War, a stream of refugees from Korea poured into Sinengou, emigrants settled. Among them were not only peasants, but also representatives of other strata of society. And Sinengou became the center of culture, advanced ideas. The ideas of the national liberation movement were in the first place, in connection with which, the organization of the "Yiben" detachments with military raids in Korea in 1906-1910. found a description in the historical literature: "... On June 23, 1908, 96 Korean partisans who arrived from Suchan went to Korea from the area of the village of Podgorny. Crossing the border, they attacked Japanese posts in the border villages. During the clashes, 14 Japanese soldiers were killed." Another report reported: "At the end of June, a partisan detachment of about a hundred people crossed from Russian territory through the Chinese border post into Korea. Another detachment of the same size, which arrived on scows from Suchan, landed on the Korean coast in the delta of the Tumangan River. These detachments, united, killed, almost without loss for themselves, the garrisons of Japanese posts and small detachments in the vicinity of the city of Kyonghyn. The Japanese command was forced to unite the border troops into larger units and begin the construction of defensive structures.[123]

Having glorious traditions, the emergence of the first Soviet and the first Korean partisan detachment in Primorye during the years of Japanese intervention, and its constant economic support, was not an accident for the Koreans of Sinengou.

In 1937, when the barbaric eviction of people took place, the authorities, in order to cover their tracks, decide to wipe Sinengou off the face of the earth! As if people had never lived here and no one was evicted!

Now, wild wormwood grows on the site of Sinengou, only the contours of the nearest hill indicate the location of the once large Korean village.

During the eviction, the residents of Xiengou were loaded into one train and sent to the Kaungchi station of the Tashkent railway, D, (now Yangiyul station). At the place of arrival, the authorities were not completely prepared to receive a significant number of people and at first, the inhabitants of Xiengou lived in warehouses from under fertilizers. Every morning there were heartbreaking tragedies - babies died. The men, without waiting for the help of the authorities, went in search of a place of settlement and, after a long route, found a relatively elevated place in the floodplain of the Chirchik River: on the one hand, to the river, there were continuous thickets of reeds, on the other, a rugged terrain began, slowly leaving in the mountains.

Time was running out for winter. People found themselves in a completely new climate, with sharp temperature changes, with piercing cold nights. The first winter was spent in hastily built dugouts. The Koreans were saved from mass death in a fierce winter by their traditional way of life with a stove that heated the floor ("kuduri"), drowned with reeds. By spring, the thickets of reeds were cleared for sowing rice, water was brought from Chirchik and slowly began to revive. The authorities, on the site of the settlement of the inhabitants of Sinengou, organized a collective farm, gave the name "Ya. Sverdlov", but the inhabitants, as before, called themselves "sinengou saram", and the place - Sinengou.

In the post-war years, Sinengou rapidly increased its economic indicators, reed thickets had long been exterminated, fertile fields appeared, there was a hydroelectric power station, a large auto-tractor park, a school and a club were the largest buildings in the village, people had prosperity. In the early 50s, for outstanding success in the production of kenaf, 21 Sinengou workers were awarded the highest award of the USSR - "Hero of Socialist Labor". [124] Xiengou has become a flourishing garden with a high level of culture. The collective farm had a cult trader, a head of a club, an art ensemble, an artist, a professional football team made up of Koreans, Xiengou schoolchildren emerged as winners at district and regional olympiads, and

after graduation, they easily overcame the examination barrier of universities in Moscow and Leningrad.

Now, representatives of Sinengou have spread all over the world, but they still call themselves “sinengou saram”. Erasing the memory of Sinengou did not work. The history of Sinengou is the history of the unbroken spirit of the nation.



Khan Chan Ger Grigory Eliseevich (1892 -1938)  
Photo - January 1922



Han Chang Ger is third from the left with his squad leaders.  
Photo - January 1922.



Detachment of Han Chang Gyur, Pak Gyong Chur Battalion.  
Early spring 1922.

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- [1] Han Chang Ger - The participation of Korean workers in the civil war in the Far East. Memories of Han Chang-ger. //History of the Koreans of Kazakhstan. Collection of archival documents. volumeII. – Almaty-Seoul, 1999. - p. 5.
- [2] "...Koreans (Russian subjects) received a 15-tithe allotment in the yard... Korean foreigners did not receive a land allotment and rented land from Russian peasants and Koreans - Russian subjects. More often they worked as laborers ..." // Irina Nam - Pages of the history of public self-government among the Koreans of the Russian Far East (1863 - 1922), <http://mion.isu.ru/pub/russ-ost/diaspr/7.html>
- [3] Han Chang-ger's autobiography dated May 9 1935. from the criminal case of Khan Chang Gera No. P-81586 // Letter of the Federal Security Service for the Khabarovsk Territory No. 10/2 - 2697 dated 04/03/07, (author's home archive).
- [4] Choi Khorim. Essay on the history of Koreans in D.V.K. //History of the Koreans of Kazakhstan. Collection of archival documents. volumeII. – Almaty-Seoul, 1999. - S. 81.
- [5] Resolution of the Presidium of the Primorsky Regional Court dated June 5 1958. from the archival criminal case of Khan Shen Gera No. P-31612// Archival certificate No. 14/17 - X / 82-P-31612 dated February 18, 2007, archive of the Federal Security Service for the Primorsky Territory, (author's archive).
- [6] According to the oral recollections of Khan Shen Ger's son Victor, Khan Shen Ger went to China with his older sister, where he learned Chinese and Japanese literacy.
- [7] Han Chang-ger's autobiography dated May 9 1935- decree. op.
- [8] Minutes of the interrogation of March 11 1938. from the archival criminal case Khan Shen Gera No. P-31612// Letter No. 14/17 - X / 82-P-31612 dated February 18, 2007, archive of the Primorsky Territory FSB, (author's archive)
- [9] Han Chang-ger's autobiography dated May 9 1935
- [10] Minutes of interrogation dated March 11 1938. Khan Shen Ger.
- [11] Kim Seung Hwa. Essays on the history of Soviet Koreans. – Alma-Ata, 1965. - S. 103; Babichev I.I. The participation of Chinese and Korean workers in the civil war in the Far East (1918-1922.G.). – Tashkent, 1959. - S. 44.
- [12] Ibid.
- [13] Notes of Ivan Ivanovich Sukin on the Government of Kolchak // Behind Kolchak's back. Documents and materials. Ed. prof. A. V. Kvakina, Moscow, 2005, pp. 332-333.
- [14] Han Chang Ger - Decree. op., p. 5.
- [15] After the formation of the Soviets, Kim Gnok was arrested. Due to the absence of a higher Council in Suchan, he was sent to Vladivostok, to the Primorsky Council, with which the Council from Sinégou maintained direct contact. On the way, Kim Gnok bribed those who accompanied him and fled. - See: Khan Chang Ger - decree. cit., pp. 4-5.
- [16] Babichev I.I. Decree. op. - P. 44; M. T. Kim. Decree. op. - P. 77; Pak B.D. Koreans in Soviet Russia. 1917 - the end of the 30s. - M, 1995. - S. 43.
- [17] Ilyukhov N.K., Samusenko I. Partisan movement in Primorye. - Moscow, 1962. - S. 271.

- [18] Shishkin S.N. Civil War in the Far East. - Moscow: Military publishing house of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR, 1957//<http://www.biography.ru/cgi-bin/quotes.pl?oaction=show&name=grvoyna15>
- [19] Act on the massacre of the White Guards and interventionists with civilians in the village. Nikolaevka // Struggle for Soviet power in Primorye (1917-1922). Collection of documents. - Vladivostok, 1955. - S. 354.
- [20] Han Chang Ger - op. cit., p. 5.
- [21] Babichev I.I. Decree. op. - P. 48; Ilyukhov N.K., Samusenko I. Decree. op. - S. 66.
- [22] Ilyukhov N.K., Samusenko I. - Decree. op. - p. 66; Babichev I.I. - Decree. op. - p. 45; Avarin V. - Forgotten Lesson // Pacific Ocean Magazine, No. 2, 1937., page 259.
- [23] Ilyukhov N.K., Samusenko I. Decree. op. - P. 78-80; Babichev I.I. Decree. op. - P. 49; Khan S. Korean Patriots in the Struggle for Soviet Power in the Far East//Military Historical Journal. 1963., No. 5. - P.110.
- [24] Kim Seung Hwa. Decree. op. - S. 103; Babichev I.I. Decree. op. - S. 49.
- [25] Khan Chang Ger - op. cit., p. 6.
- [26] Han Chang Ger - Decree. cit., p. 6.
- [27] Babichev I. -Decree. cit., pp. 49-50; Kim Seung Hwa - Decree. cit., pp. 104-105; Pak B.D. - decree. cit., pp. 46-47
- [28] Pak B.D. Decree. op. - S. 46-47.
- [29] Shishkin S.N. Civil War in the Far East. - Moscow: Military publishing house of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR, 1957// <http://www.biography.ru/cgi-bin/quotes.pl?oaction=show&name=grvoyna15>
- [30] Babichev I.I. Decree. op. - S. 49-50.
- [31] Kim Seung Hwa. Decree. op. - S. 106.
- [32] Shishkin N. S. Decree. op.
- [33] Babichev I.I. Decree. op. - P. 52; Kim M.T. Decree. op. - S. 78.
- [34] Han Chang Ger - op. cit., pp. 6-7.
- [35] Oral reminiscence of the sons of Khan Shen Ger - Khan Victor and Khan Remmir.
- [36] Act on the massacre of the White Guards and interventionists with the civilian population in the village. Nikolaevka. Decree. op. page 354.
- [37] Resolution of the Presidium of the Primorsky Regional Court of June 5 1958. - decree. op.
- [38] Babichev I., decree. op. page 49.
- [39] Record of interrogation Record of interrogation of Han Shen Ger on March 11 1938.
- [40] Latyshev I. How Japan stole Russian gold. - M, 1996  
// <http://rus-sky.com/history/library/latyshev/index.htm>
- [41] Act on the massacre of the White Guards and interventionists with the civilian population in the village. Nikolaevka. Decree. op. page 354.
- [42] Han Chang Ger - op. cit., p. 7.
- [43] Nam Irina - "Pages of the history of public self-government among the Koreans of the Russian Far East (1863 - 1922). <http://mion.isu.ru/pub/russ-ost/diaspr/7.html>
- [44] Babichev I., decree. op. page 54.
- [45] Ibid.
- [46] V. P Golionko - In the fire of struggle. Moscow, 1958., p. 169; Vashchuk O. Without waiting for the dawn ..., November 26 2004.// <http://novostivl.en/old.php?sstring=&year=&f=lf&t=041126c01>
- [47] Han Chang Ger - op. cit., p. 7.
- [48] Latyshev I. - decree. op. // <http://rus-sky.com/history/library/latyshev/index.htm>
- [49] Kim M.T. Decree. op. - P.78; The participation of Korean workers in the civil war in the Far East. Remembrance ... - S. 7.
- [50] Babichev I., decree. op. p. 56; Kim M.T. Decree. op. - P.79; The participation of Korean workers in the civil war in the Far East. Memory... page 7.
- [51] The struggle for power of the Soviets in Primorye (1917-1922) ... - S. 302-303
- [52] Tsoi Khorim - op. cit., p. 92.
- [53] Han Chang Ger - op. cit., p. 7.
- [54] G.E. Reichberg - Provocative performance of the Japanese interventionists in Primorye in April 1920. // Imperialist intervention in the Soviet Far East (1918-1922). Vladivostok, 1988., p. 44; The struggle for the power of the Soviets in Primorye (1917-1922) ... - P. 457-459; Ilyukhov N.K., Samusenko I. Decree. op. - S. 192 .
- [55] The participation of Korean workers in the civil war in the Far East. Remembrance ... - S. 7-8.
- [56] Babichev I., decree. op. p. 52; Kim Seung Hwa. Decree. op. - S. 112.
- [57] Choi Khorim. Decree. op. - S. 91.
- [58] The struggle for power of the Soviets in Primorye (1917-1922) ... - S. 465
- [59] Kim M.T. Decree. op. - P. 79; Han Chang Ger - decree. cit., p. 8.
- [60] Letter dated February 22 2007. from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of the Republic of Korea, (author's archive)
- [61] Gubelman M. - How the Japanese invaders were expelled from the Far East. Moscow, 1938., page 87.

- [62] In 1919, after the March 1 uprising in Korea, demonstrations of Koreans took place in Vladivostok, where they decided to organize armed detachments. Pak Gyong-Cher joined the famous Hong Beom Do squad as chief of staff. In November 1920, Korean partisan detachments, pressed by the Japanese, crossed into Russian territory. During the transition, Pak Gen Cher parted with Hong Bom Do and with his detachment went to South Primorye, to Anuchino // State Archive of the Tashkent Region, f. 947, op. 2, d. 228, ll. 38 - 44.
- [63] Han Chang Ger - op. cit., p. 8.
- [64] Ibid., p. 9.
- [65] Ibid., p. 9
- [66] Han Chang Ger - op. cit., p. 9; Babichev I.I. - decree. cit., pp. - 74; Kim M. T. - decree. op. page 86.
- [67] Tsoi Khorim-decree. op. – S. 105.
- [68] Ibid., p. 81.
- [69] Han Chang Ger - op. cit., p. 9.
- [70] **PakB.D.** -decree. cit., pp. 83-93.
- [71] Han Chang Ger - op. cit., p. 9.
- [72] State archive of the Tashkent region, f. 947, op. 2, d. 228, ll. 38 - 44; **PakB.D.** Decree. op. – S. 94-95. The author expresses his gratitude to V.S. Khan, Deputy Director of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who provided information on archival files containing data on Koreans - participants in the partisan movement in the Far East. The new documents made it possible to expand and also correct the existing ideas about Korean partisan detachments.
- [73] Kim M. T. - op. cit. pp. 102-104; **PakB.D.** -decree. cit., pp. 94-95; Tsoi Khorim- **at**the Kaz. cit., p. 106.
- [74] Choi Khorim. Decree. op. – S. 94.
- [75] Kim M. T. - op. cit. p. 86; Tsoi Khorim - decree. cit., pp. 106-107.
- [76] The participation of Korean workers in the civil war in the Far East. Remembrance ... - S. 10.
- [77] State archive of the Tashkent region, f. 947, op. 2, d. 228, ll. 38 - 44;
- [78] Pak B.D. Decree. op. page 95.
- [79] Ilyukhov N.K., Samusenko I. - Decree. cit., pp. 233-235.
- [80] Kim M. T. - op. cit. p. 79.
- [81] Ibid., p. 79.
- [82] Shishkin**S.N.** - Decree. op. // <http://www.biography.ru/cgi-bin/quotes.pl?oaction=show&name=grvoyna15>; Kim Seung Hwa - Decree. cit., p. 132.
- [83] Kim M. T. - op. cit. p. 79.
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**Владислав Хан** – emails have been erased.

To: Jon Chang

Wed, Sep 27 at 4:35 AM [2023]

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Разрешение даю. Смотрите в прикрепленном файле.

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September 27, 2023  
Khan Vladislav Viktorovich